

PATENT  
6515-1003

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Michael Windsor SYMONS Conf. 6057

Application No. 10/524,428 Group 1796

Filed February 15, 2005 Examiner J. Cooney

METHOD OF PRODUCING A HYDRAULIC BINDER  
OR THERMOPLASTIC CONTAINING PRODUCT

DECLARATION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
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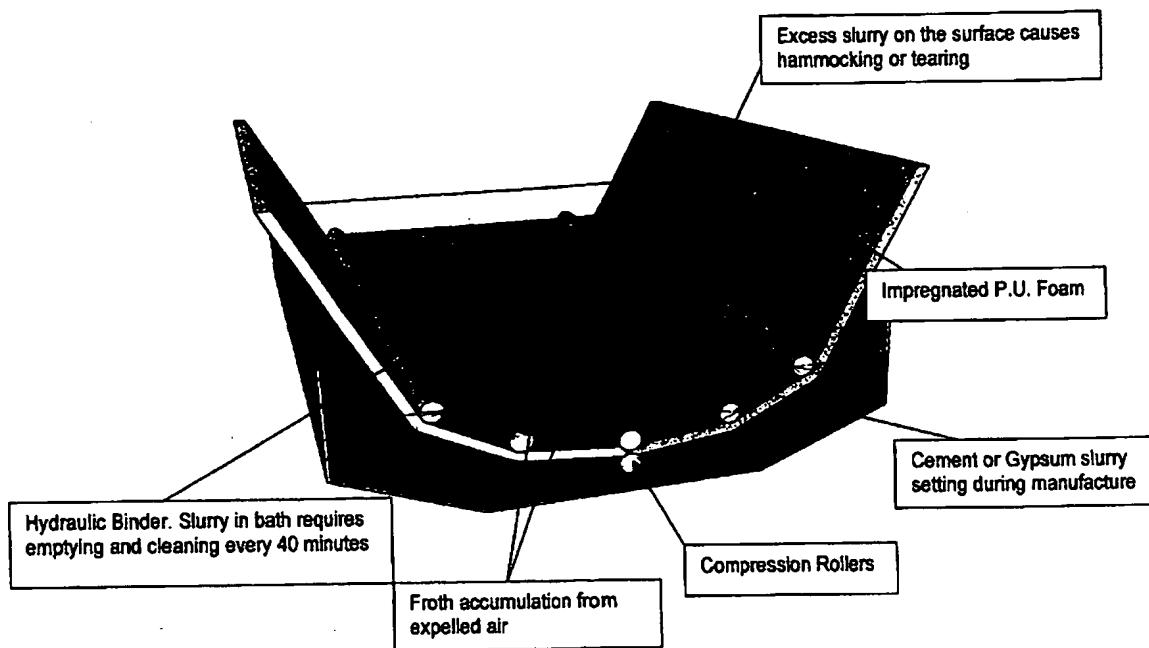
Sir:

1. I, Michael Windsor Symons, the named inventor, am a British citizen and reside at 16 Luipaard Road, Monument Park, Pretoria 0181 South Africa.

2. I am familiar with the above-identified U.S. patent application, its prosecution before the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and the applied references of KURZ et al. (U.S. Patent 3,451,842) and VAN OOST (U.S. Patent 5,931,595).

3. In order to demonstrate the patentability of the present invention, I am submitting the following observations.

The process of KURZ et al. has been attempted as is set forth in the diagram below.



The technology of KURZ et al. utilizes no mechanical or continuous feed mechanism, and thus uniformity of impregnation, control of dwell time and handling of the impregnated foam are not industrially applicable.

The process described in KURTZ et al. is simply not practical as:

- i) As the foam is immersed in a slurry of gypsum or Portland cement in a bath the slurry proceeds to set by hydration within a limited period of time making the procedure unsatisfactory for industrialization.

ii) When the foam is submerged in the bath of slurry and is compressed, the slurry is aerated and froths to the point of being unsuitable for the purpose of continuously impregnating the foam.

iii) When the foam is compressed in the bath of slurry, the elimination of the air and the subsequent movement of the slurry to the centre of the compressed foam results in improper impregnation as the induced vacuum is insufficient.

iv) In order for the foam exiting the bath not to "hammock" with a slurry pool on the top surface, the foam must be inserted semi-vertically into the slurry pool and when the impregnated foam is withdrawn semi-vertically the weight thereof is excessive which results in tearing.

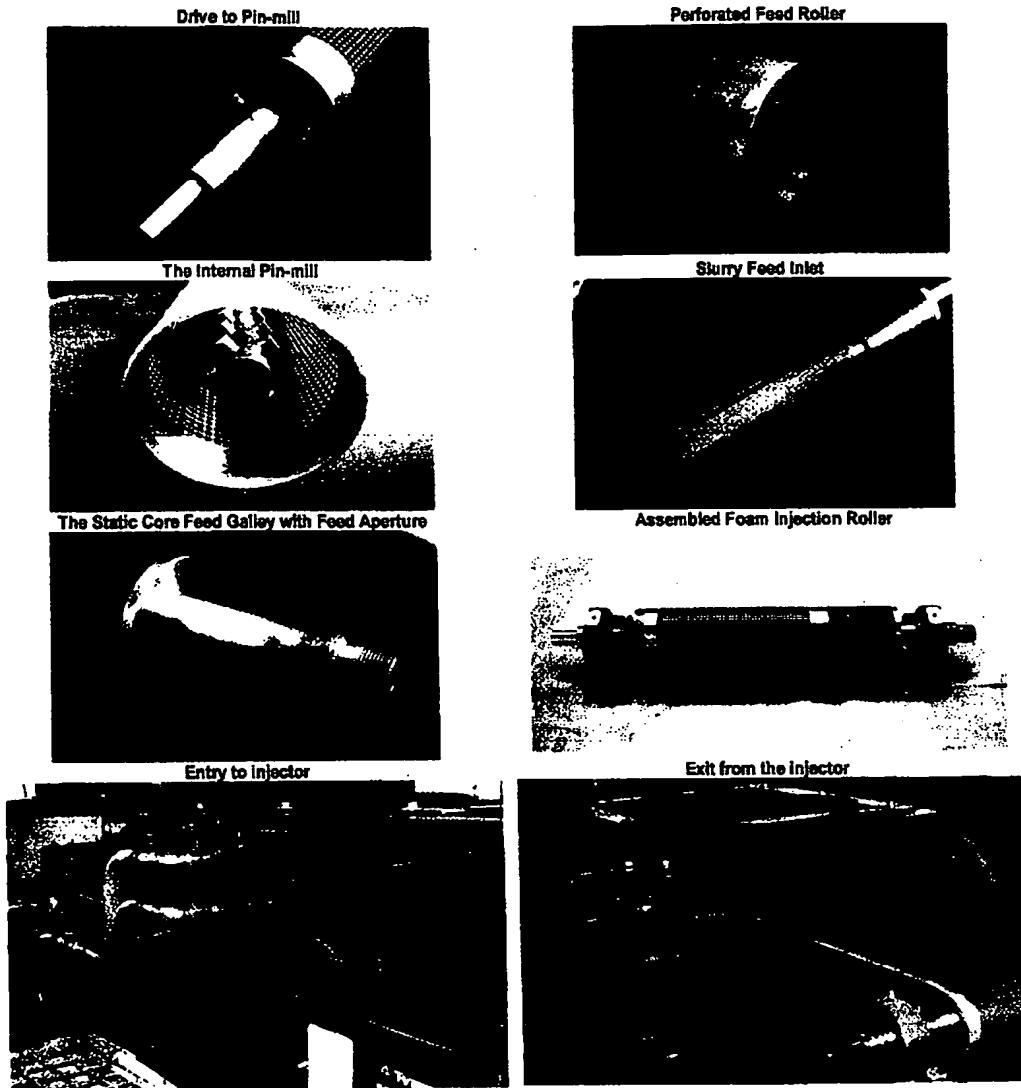
v) There is no control of the degree of impregnation and the mass of slurry contained in the impregnated foam when the foam is submerged and compressed in the pool of slurry.

Accordingly it is not possible to provide direct comparative data between a product produced through the method of KURTZ et al. and the method of the present invention.

In contrast, the present invention utilizes perforated rollers, which are illustrated below.

### POLYURETHANE FOAM INJECTOR

Built and used exactly in accordance with the method of the invention.



Assembled operative P.U FOAM injector as per the invention. Note the two pipes conveying the pumped slurry into the inject roller feed galley.

The advantages of the perforated rollers are as follows:

i) The rollers allow the feeding of the foam at a controlled speed.

ii) By controlling the hydraulic pressure of the slurry in the perforated rollers and the viscosity of the slurry the mass of slurry impregnated can be accurately controlled.

iii) After when the foam regains its original thickness after compression as a result of its memory, the impregnated foam serves as a carrier of the hydraulic binder slurry which can then be formed to a shape or pressed.

IV) When pressed the slurry migrates to the surfaces leaving a partially impregnated core thereby providing a stress skin composite of greater stiffness and which is more economic than a solid and which is easier to cut or work in practice.

V) After a production run the perforated rollers are easily purged and cleaned with water.

As an illustration of these benefits, attached is a report from Cermalab CC, an independent test laboratory, which has considerable experience in hydraulic binders and ceramics.

The report from Cermalab CC deals with two boards produced according to the method of claim 18 of the present invention. The first board was pressed and the second board was not pressed.

Also attached is a description of the different ways where the first and second boards were manufactured as well as photographs of the two boards. The first board has a density of 1.33 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and the second board has a density of 0.31 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Bend strength results show that the first board is significantly stronger than the second board.

The two photographs of the boards show the versatility of the process whether post-compressed or not. The point requiring emphasis is that the uncompressed form, intimate internal surface wetting of the foam is an important factor that requires uniform compression on a point and linear contact basis such as happens between the feed rollers thereby avoiding the lateral movement of slurry in the foam matrix, which results in variable density and in some places no impregnation at all.

Also attached to this paper are photographs of the polyurethane foam injector built and used exactly in accordance with the present invention.

Attachments:

Letter of May 5, 2008 by Michael Windsor Symons,  
including appended photographs of PU foam.

April 24, 2008 report of Cermalab CC.

Letter of August 20, 2008 by Michael Windsor Symons,  
including diagrams of the KURZ et al. technology and that of the  
present invention.

4. I declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under §1001 of Title 18 of the United States code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Date

8/20/2008

Michael Windsor Symons